IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 5131

International Court of Justice

H-5131

Translations of SS Affidavits

H5131 – 0002

SS
24

A F F I D A V I T

W A G N E R .

In April 1944, Himmler stated, upon being expressly questioned as to the treatment of inmates in concentration camps by an SS-Waffenfuehrer, who reported to him, that everything was in order in the concentration camps.

In the main, the inmates were antisocial elements and dangerous criminals. The same assertion was given by Himmler before the entire corps of officers of the 17th SS-Division.

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Statement referring to par. C, No.2.

Name : W a g n e r sur-name : Helmuth

date of birth : 3 May 1919, Augsburg rank : 1st Lieutenant

profession : merchant profession of father : Army officer

residence : Braunschweig, 17 Dietrichstr.

Nationality : German

present address : PW No.31 G 332051, PWE 325
(13b) Altenstadt, Kr. Schongau Obb.

religion : believing in God

Member of the Waffen-SS, Combat unit, professional.

1. Statement referring to allegation of prosecution :

That the SS was to have participated in the common plan or conspiracy which aimed at the committing of crimes against the peace, crimes against the usages of war and crimes against humanity.

Statement referring to par. C No. 2.

2. On 14 April 1944 the division of "Goetz von Berlichingen" was granted the right to wear special insignia (Aermelstreifen) by the SS-Reichsfuehrer in Thouars (France). During the ceremony the Reichsfuehrer ordered me to report to him afterwards. After preparing a few questions, part of which originated from comrades, I reported to him. Among these questions were the following :

Do concentration camps still exist, who are the inmates, what treatment is accorded to the inmates and what is the nature of the work being done.

I posed these questions upon the suggestion of a comrade, who like

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myself had been transferred to France after being in Carelia (Finnland) for many years.

After answering some questions put to me by the Reichsfuehrer, I presented my own question and he gave about the following answer:

"I shall speak before the entire leader corps of the division later-on and I shall especially dwell upon this question. However, I can tell you now already, that everything is in order in the concentration camps. Concentration camps are chiefly engaged in the armament industry and do valuable work. The treatment is strict but just; they receive extra heavy rations since the work of the inmates of the concentration camps do extra heavy work as it is done by German armament workers. The number of political prisoners is extremely small and at the time constitutes about 5 %. In the main the inmates are antisocial elements and dangerous criminals."

This much for the answer which the SS-Reichsfuehrer directed to me personally. On the afternoon of the same day the Reichsfuehrer spoke to the entire officer corps of the 17 Division. He spoke about the general situation and about internal affairs which concerned the Waffen-SS. Finally he arrived at the topic of concentration camps and spoke about it for almost 15 minutes.

This topic was introduced with about the following words :

"My SS-leaders ! Now I come to a point, about which I owe you an explanation.

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I know that,by reason of your constant presence at the front, you are informed only little or badly about internal German problems. I now speak about concentration camps.

He used about the same words that he had used to me , yet he gave a much more detailed account. More detailed insofar, as he dwelled on the use of labour in the armament economy.

The impression which this speach created upon the listeners was about the same throughout the ranks. In discussions setting in afterwards in the circle of comrades I gained the impression that, like myself, all others were convinced that everything was in order in the concentration camps.

I was informed of murders and atrocities only by the press after the 8 May 1945.

Witness :

1. The SS-Brigadefuehrer Ostendorff, Commanding officer of the division, was present during the personal discussion with the SS-Reichsfuehrer.
2. As witness for the speech held before the Leadercorps : the leadercorps.

3. I certify the accuracy of these statements in place of oath and am prepared to be sworn in before the court. This affidavit is to be submitted as evidence before the IMT in Nuernberg.

Altenstadt , 9 April 1946

(signed) : Helmuth Wagner

I certify that this is the signature of Helmuth Wagner.

(signed) : Feldmann
Attorney at Law

Nuernberg, 9 July 1946

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SS No. 67
Nuernberg, Germany 12 July 1946

A f f i d a v i t
by
Werner G R O T H M A N N.

I, Werner Grothmann, born 23 August 1915 in Frankfurt/Main, residing in Weissach am Tegernsee, House No. 91 by profession bank employee, at the present time in the court-house prison in Nuernberg, being duly sworn depose and say:

In cross-examination before the commission of the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg on 25 June 1946, I was asked by the American prosecutor,

A./ "Whether the men who came to the Waffen SS voluntarily during the war were proud to belong to these troops."

I answered this question with

.....Yes".

In a following conversation with the appointed defense-counsel for the SS, Attorney-at-law Dr. Pelkmann, he told me, that apparently I misunderstood the above question. The contents of the question were,

B./ "whether the men, called up during the war, were proud to belong to the Waffen-SS,"

I state, that my answer referred to the rendered form of the question as I understood it under A/. I could have never answered to the question B./, interpreted to me by Dr. Pelkmann, with "Yes" but only with this,

"that the men were called-up to the Waffen-SS without consideration as to their inner attitude, and that for that reason I am not in the position to explain their inner attitude any further."

The above quoted facts correspond to the truth. This statement was given b me voluntarily and without any pressure. I read and signed the same.

/s/ Werner Grothmann
(Signature of affiant)

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Affidavit Werner Grothmann.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of July 1946 at Nuernberg, Germany.

/s/ Robert B.Stannes

Name, Grade, ASN
1st Lt 0-1284783

I, Paul Schmidt being thoroughly conversant with both in English and German, certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of this affidavit.

/s/ Dr.Paul Schmidt

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Affidavit GOERING I

The measures of the Staff Chief Office are not adapted for plundering, deportation, germanizing, racial persecution.

1. The economic exploitation of the occupied countries was under the Ministry of Economy, SPEER and GOERING (see Protocol, page 1298)
2. The treatment of Poles in the incorporated East territories was the concern of the RSHA. HIMMLER prohibited the Staff Chief Office from interfering in these questions; therefore, not informed about the evacuation of the Poles. Evacuations were prohibited at the beginning of 1941. Insofar as there were evacuations, they consisted of an orderly re-settlement in the General Government, which is in no way different from the re-settlement in Czechoslovakia.
3. Deportation of Poles to forced labor was not carried out by the Staff Chief Office and contradicted their tasks, as 500,000 German re-settlers in re-settlement camps without work and lodgings were still to be cared for.
4. The work connected with the German ethnic groups (Volksliste) was not done by the SS (The charge of the prosecution on page 1318 of the German protocol) but by the offices of the Reich Ministry of Interior. It was not a question of racial persecution since registration in the German ethnic groups was made voluntarily and only by people of German origin. The re-settlement of Germans who did not report to the police station (Sta. Po.) in conformity with the decree of 16.2.42 (R 112 USA 309 Decree I) does not contradict it since it was only a question of a pure security police-measure and was directed against those who refused military service. The decrees II and III of the police station also mentioned there and which are in opposition to the conception of the Staff Chief Office, were therefore not carried out.
5. The settlement of Germans was neither carried out nor possession of land seized for such purpose.
6. The seizure of Polish private property was not carried out either by the SS nor by the Staff Chief Office, but by the Commissioner of the Four Year Plan and by the Reich Ministry of Food. The right of seizure by the Reich Commissioner (RK) did not lead to a change of ownership or change of possession,

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and was not attended with evacuation, deportation or settlement of "racial Germans" or compensation of convinced Nazis. (Page 1319 of German Protocol) It served merely as pretext for the general manager of confiscated property for the provisional settlement of re-settlers during the war. The statement in R 92, USA 312 pages 12/13 shows merely the extent of property managed by the general manager. The confiscated property in the sphere of 4 property offices (Bodenamter) concerns expropriations for important military reasons, for erection of troop training places, flying fields and armament grounds, which was done to the same extent also in the Old Reich. Moreover, in accordance (ger.) with Par. 8 number 2 in R 92 the expropriations were prohibited on principle. In the organization it does not concern 4 offices only, but the total of the re-incorporated East territories. In so far as these expropriations took place full compensation was provided for.

7. In view of this the document 1352 PS, USA 176 (Protocol, pages 1056, 1324, 1684) cannot prove actual confiscation or deportation by the SS, as it concerns proposals of man without authority named KUSCHE who was not a member of the SS and was dismissed for incompetence. The proposals were also declined.

8. The confiscation of works of art (R 143, Trial brief against the SS, page 34) was not carried out by the SS, but by the special organization founded by GOERING for the administration of the property of the Polish state (Haupttreuhandstelle Ost). It concerns merely the production of their confiscation order by the RSHA. Moreover, the works of art were not plundered, but transfered to the museums.

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Declaration in lieu of oath.

I, SIEGFRIED GOLLING, born 5.8.1906 in Stettin, Regierungsrat to the Reich Commissioner for the consolidation of German nationhood, Staff Main Office, at present in Nuernberg Court prison, being duly sworn depose and say:

From 1.9.1940 to 1945 I was juridical expert in the agricultural section of the Staff Main Office. As such I not only worked on special juridical subjects but was especially commissioned to maintain cooperation with the other departments of the Staff Main Office and with other authorities. On the strength of the knowledge acquired by my work I would state, concerning the word "Germanization" used in the indictment against the SS as collective reproach as well as in the indictment of 14./15. 12.1945 page 1298 ff of the official record under Figures 2a to f.

a) The Reich commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood was not concerned with the exploitation of the production possibilities in the annexed Eastern territories, the results of which were to be of use to the National-Socialist war machine. The organization of industrial economy, particularly of industry itself, were the business of the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry for Armament and Munitions or of Goering and the Four Years Plan.

b) The officials of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, the Staff Main Office and of the office dealing with Racial Germans had nothing to do with the treatment of the Poles in the annexed Eastern territories, because the consideration of all questions concerning foreign minorities, had already-before the formation of the Staff Main Office, - been transferred by Himmler to the chief of the Reich Security Main Office, Heydrich, and Himmler had forbidden the Staff Main Office to interfere in the consideration of these questions. Heydrich and the State Police always considered the treatment of the foreign minorities merely from the angle of the task of the Security Police and took over this sphere of activity completely. The officials of the State Main Office have repeatedly tried to limit this urge to act on the part of the police. Section Leader Dr. Stier, expert in nationality questions, for instance, always used to say that

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nationality policy should not be inforced with police clubs - but such attempts were without result on account of Heydrich's importance. As a result, the State Main Office was not even informed regarding the evacuation of the administration offices in West Prussia and Posnania - the main business of which had already been wound up - before it had even started its activity and could for instance only obtain with difficulty the statistical reports which are published in PS 2916 Book I. After the main evacuations had been completed at the end of October 1939, only limited local evacuations were carried out by the State Police, as far as I know.

At the beginning of 1941 further evacuations were forbidden by Himmler as Reich Commissioner. This prohibition was based on transport difficulties to the exterior. The so-called evacuations by local administration offices in direct connection with the Polish campaign and the activities of the State Police, were in reality the resettlement of Poles in the General-Government, whose government was responsible for their reception, accommodation and care and control. These measures were in no way different from the resettlement of the Germans in Czecho-Slovakia undertaken in 1945/46. The SS never took part as an organization in the incidents, and knew no more about them than the German public.

c) The Staff Main Office has never handled the deportation of Poles as laborers or to concentration camps. Its task was "repatriation of Germans to the Reich and their settlement" which forced it into a diametrically opposed policy, because the Sauckel scheme filled up vacant posts needed by the Staff Main Office for Germans, with foreigners, and thereby hampered the work of the Staff Main Office. For there were about 500.000 Germans in the camps of the Racial German Central Agency for whom neither work nor lodging could be provided, as the entreprises could obtain sufficient cheap foreign labour through the Sauckel scheme.

In the former provinces of Posnania and West Prussia which were separated from the German Reich in 1918/19 there still lived in 1939 600.000 Germans, although more than 1 million had emigrated during the years after the separation.

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Only that part of the population in the incorporated Eastern territories which had been subject to the international laws protecting minorities (a law long since recognized) should and could be included in this German "Volksliste" (the list of repatriation of German ethnic group). Inclusion in this German "Volksliste" was effected by voluntary registration (cf. Art.15 and 21 of the Execution Regulations of the Reich Ministry of the Interior of 13 March 41, 2926-PS Vol.1941, page 196).

The list of repatriation of German ethnic groups is not the work of the SS, but was created through a decree of the Reich Cabinet of 4 March 1941 in the form of a decree as a legal institution. The document in PS-2916 of 12 Sept 40 (USA Exhibit No.307) is a letter by HIMMLER to the Reich Minister of the Interior, written when the former was Reich Commissar for the Establishing of German Nationality. The Reich Minister of the Interior carried out the decree of 4 March 1941 with the ordinary governmental authorities, the district councillors (Landraete), Cabinet Presidents and Reichsstatthalter (Oberpraesidenten). The SS did not execute the order.

The decree of HIMMLER laid before me of 16 Feb 42 (R 112, USA Exhibit No. 309) (SI No. 420 VII/41 - 1761) concerns those of German ancestry who did not request being entered on the list of repatriation of German ethnic groups, is a decree of the State Police personally signed by HIMMLER, as shown by the files. It touches an actual state of facts pertaining especially to the realm of labor of the State Police. It thus contradicts the principle established by the Minister of the Interior before and after the decree, that reporting to the list for repatriation of the German ethnic groups was voluntary. He introduced no change in this principle, accordingly. He merely opposed the point of view, especially apparent in West Prussia, that Germans could avoid induction into the army by breach of contract. It was unknown in the Staff Main Office how far the decree was applied completely. In any case, it did not change anything in the principle that only Germans were allowed to acknowledge allegiance to the German folk by petition.

The three further decrees likewise contained in R 112, the one of 16 Feb 42, concerning treatment of the persons in Par.4 brought into the list for repatriation of German ethnic groups

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of 1 July 1942 concerning the resettlement of members of Paragraph 4 of the German national list and of 28 July 1942 concerning the resettlement and committment of members of Paragraph 4 of the German national list are primarily decrees of the state police. It issued the first decree without the collaboration of the Staff Main Office (Stabshauptamtes). It also was contrary to the rule and refused its collaboration necessary for its execution just because it was combatting the methods of the police truncheon. It was for this reason that the state police had to limit the application to individual cases through the decree of 1 July 1942. It was only then that the treatment of individual cases - and this was expressively emphasized - was made possible through the decree of 28 July 1942. Actually, however, carrying out the law was prevented by the opposition of the Staff Main Office (Stabshauptamtes). This collection of decrees was no "Germanization action", but only the attempt of the state police to intervene in the treatment of Germans who had not proven themselves as such in their relationship to the Polish state.

e) The settlement of Germans did not take place. Neither has any land property been confiscated for this purpose.

f) The confiscation of private property was neither carried out by the SS nor by the Staff Main Office (Stabshauptamt) of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German National Culture but by the Four-Year-Plan and the Reich Ministry for Food with the assistance of the latter's General Administrator. The task put to the Reich Commissioner only served in carrying out the decree about confiscation in the occupied, former Polish territories (Laws for the Occupied territory in Poland, p. 25) and the supervision of the activity of the General Administrator in individual cases (see, the decree about the public management of agricultural- and forest-conservation plants and properties in the incorporated eastern territories of 12 February 1940, Reich Law Sheet I Page 355). The activity of the Reich Commissioner mentioned in the decree of 17 September 1940 (Reich Law Sheet I Page 1270) confiscation) was not a conversion of property, did not result in a change of ownership, did not mean any encroachment in the economic leadership,

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The activity of the Reich Commissioner referred to in the Order of 17 September, 1940 (Reich Law Gazette I, page 127c - seizure) did not aim at a change in property right, did not result in ownership change, did not mean interference in the field of economic, did not call for the evacuation or deportation of the civilian population, did not prepare conditions for settlement by Germans. According to paragraphs 4 and 3 of the Order of 12 February 1940 all these measures - because found not feasible - were not considered, and they would have been ineffective. Consequently, such seizure could also not be used to help obtain land to give it to NSDAP followers or SS members, as a reward, a procedure which anyhow was forbidden by the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of the German Nationality, nor was it suitable to secure land for transferred settlers in compensation for property left behind in their country of origin. All this is expressed in document R 92 USA - Exh.312 (Inter-Departmental Directives for the application of Order of 17 September 1940) in remarks to figures 1 and 2 of paragraph 4, and figure 7 of paragraph 9, which refers to provisions of the Order of 12 February 1940. The statistical information given in R 92 describes the activity of the General Administrator in the case of seizures. The four Ground Offices (Bodenaemter) mentioned in the report cover the entire region of territories annexed in the East.

The Central Staff Office (Stabshauptamt) used the right to confiscation to facilitate the settling of persons removed from their homes. During the war such settlers were to be resettled tentatively only, on a trustee basis and their final resettlement was not to be assured thereby. For that reason the General Staff Office instructed the General Administrator to use the transferred settlers as trustees although the General Administrator had already taken steps to provide other collaborators for himself whom he now had to dismiss again. Among them were many who had hoped for final acquisition of the property they had been administering, especially people who after 1918

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had to emigrate from the two former German Provinces of Posen and West Prussia. Disregarding /their expectations for compensation, the General Staff Office carried out its intentions although this became possible only through the Order of 17 September 1940.

Aside from the fact that the General Staff Office did not intend to reestablish transferred settlers permanently during the war, this would even not have been feasible because figure III of the Fuehrer Decree of 7 October 1939 (PS 686)

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reserves the task of farm settlements to the Reich Food Minister. In that respect the Fuehrer decree abided by the law on the reformation of the German peasant class, promulgated in June 1933. The Reich Commissioner, General Staff Office, was not expected to disregard the old principles governing farm settlement and land reform.

The explanatory remarks to figures 2 of paragraph 8 in R 92 (Runderlass circular decree) prohibit offices of the Reich Commissioner from carrying through confiscation on principle i.e. acts of dispossessing. As a matter of fact, confiscations were made only for the individual case pursuant to an order issued by the Central Staff Office. Beyond that no confiscations were planned because it was not possible to foresee the requirements of the postwar period. Special instructions were given only when a change in property became inevitable for important military reasons, for example, in cases where land was needed for army training grounds, for airplane bases, for industrial reasons, but not for purposes of settlement. Such measures were also carried through in Germany proper in many instances, resulting in extensive property shifting among the rural population. In no case can this be called stripping of the civilian population of an occupied territory when the same measures now are also applied in annexed Eastern territories. In wartime it is but fair to expect the population of occupied territories to shoulder the same burdens as are carried by the population within the Reich. Moreover it may be said for all Government Agencies concerned in the subject that they acted by reason of legal orders and authorizations and, also, that because of their being German Government agencies the decree on the annexation of Eastern Territories, dated 8 October 1939, was legal and effective as far as they were concerned. Western Territories were thus of necessity treated by German Government Agencies as Reich territory. This also holds true for the General Staff Office Creation of army training grounds at Bisia in Upper Silesia, at Konin and the Warthelager in the

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Warthegau, at Thorn and Konitz in West Prussia and Mlawa in the district of Ziechenau required more than 370,000 hectars. Altogether surface territory measuring slightly more than 300,000 hectars was confiscated until the end of the war; confiscation was made exclusively for such specific purposes.

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The Central Staff Office has never held the opinion that the land required for the accommodation of the settlers should be taken from the Polish owners without compensation. The Fuehrer's decree of 7 October 1939 directed the Central Staff Office in paragraph V to apply the law on procurement of land for Wehrmacht purposes of 29 March 1935, for the obtaining of land which law as everybody knows, provides for full indemnification of the previous owners. As however a third party (Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan GOERING) had already started the general requisitioning of land, this law on Land Procurement for Wehrmacht Purposes could no longer be applied, and for the time being requisitioning had perforce to be the rule, pending a final legal settlement. This attitude of the Central Staff Office could be proved unequivocally by the documentary files, if they were available.

The efforts made to return to the Germans living in the provinces of Posen and Western Prussia the land taken from them without compensation between 1919 and 1939 under the Polish agrarian laws, which land had in the meantime been settled by small Polish farmers, and thus to place their remaining agricultural enterprises on a paying basis, were definitely rejected by the Central Staff Office, as it did not intend that the property rights existing on 1 September 1939 should be altered during the war.

The man named KUSCHE mentioned in the document 1352 PS I know slightly from my former activity in the Reich Food Estate. He was a certificated agriculturist and was employed before the war at the Reich Food Estate in Breslau. I later found his reports in the files and inquired about him at the local office of the Central Staff Office in Kattowitz. I found out that in 1940 he was an employee of the Land Office. His work, limited to the card-indexing of the ownership of land did not satisfy him. He therefore made proposals in the reports. As these were declined, his resignation was suggested to him. He therefore sent it in. As far as I

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know he did not belong to the SS. He later became reserve officer in an infantry regiment. His reports date back to a time when the decree of 17 September 1940 had not yet been issued, they merely prove that he had wholly misunderstood the tasks of the Reich Commissioner and his ow.. duties. This was also told him in such an unmistakable manner

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that he thereupon resigned. The refusal of his proposal is also expressed in the letter from the Central Land Office of 29 May 1940 which appears in document 1352 PS. HIMMLER's decree of 16 December 1939 (R 143) submitted to me contains the transcript of a requisition order from the Main Trustee Office East of December 1939, reproduced by the Reich Security Main Office for the information of its branch offices. The decree has nothing to do with the tasks of the Central Staff Office. With reference to a special case, I inquired during the Summer of 1942 about the activity of the experts appointed in connection with works of art and historical material. The consultant of the Main Trustee Office East informed me that the appointed trustee had already carried out his orders up to the making of a final report. In so far as any requisitions had been carried out by him, he had the requisitioned objects transferred to the provincial museums in Kattowitz, Posen and Danzig and in fact only to these. Isolated requisitioned objects were to be found there. It was supposed to be merely a measure of safe-keeping.

(s) Siegfried HOLLING
---
signature of affiant

and
Subscribed/sworn to before me this 23 day of July 1946 at Nuremberg.

(s) Paul BURGIN 0-451219

Name, grade, ASN

I, Kveta LIKOVSKA, being thoroughly conversant with the English and German language, certify that I have acted as interpreter for the swearing of the above affidavit.

(s) Kveta LIKOVSKA
---
name

H5131 - 0022

I. Motives for voluntary membership in the SS.

1) before 30/1/33

2) after 30/1/33

3) Waffen-SS

II. Compulsory membership in the SS

1) Compulsory membership for students and officials

2) Drafting for the Waffen-SS

III. What conception had the SS members concerning the aims of their leadership?

1) Ideology (education)

a. Mein Kampf

b. Racial teaching (master race ?)

c. Colonisation and Germanisation
(extension of space)
d. Political soldiering (unconditional obedience, promotion of psychological war preparation)
e. education tending to lead to ruthlessness and cruelty

2) Which aims of the leadership were actually recognisable for SS members?
a. seizure of power in Germany by suppression of political opponents?
b. extermination of the Jews?

c. annihilation of 30 million Slavs?

d. Domination of Europe through war?

IV. Inhowfar were SS members participating in the crimes alleged by the prosecution?

1) Cruel treatments in concentration camps

2) Mass executions, e.g. in Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Maidanek, Treblinka

3) Treatment of P.W.'s contrary to international law

4) Treatment of civilian population in occupied territories contrary to international law (among others, extermination of Jews mass execution in Eastern territories by so-called task groups (Einsatzkommandos)

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5) Expatriation and deportation for slave labor purposes

6) Biological experiments on living human beings in concentration camps

7) Participation in the 30/6/34

8) Jew pogrom 9/11/38

9) Activity of Fifth column (e.g. murder of Dollfuss, deliberate starting of incidents to provide reasons for war)

V. 1) Inhowfar SS members have, or must have known, before the surrender, about these crimes?

2) In what manner were they kept secret, so that SS members do not learn about them?

Figures as in IV.

VI. Alleged unity of the SS.

1. Were the sub-organisations a real unit? (General conspiracy)

2. Did the members of the individual sub-organizations know anything about the activity of other parts?

3. Did, in particular, general SS and Police (Reich Main Security Office) form a unit?

4. Was the general SS the backbone of the entire SS organization?

5. Inhowfar individual members were participating in the carrying out of SS aims? (e.g. SS cavalry, honorary leaders, SS front laborers, Ahnenerbe, Napola and SS female auxiliaries)

VII. Position regarding the Church

VIII. Himmler's aims for power

(tendency to build-in state office, organizations and individuals into the SS frame without any relation of such parts to the original SS and its aims)

IX. Examples for enemy acts, during the war and after the surrender, contrary to international law and inconsistent with humanity.

X. SS and foreign countries.

SUBJECT

	1 Current Number of Subject	2 Name and address of the Affiant		3 Current Number and date of the Affidavit (green number)		4 Extract of the Contents of the Affidavit	5 Remarks

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Doc. No. 122
SS

Subject		Number of evaluated affidavits
I	1	12.749
	2	804
	3	488
II	1	67
	2	4.042
III	1	55.303
	1 a	no evaluation
	1 b	289
	1 c	no evaluation
	1 d	20.010
	1 e	5.812
III	2	no evaluation
	2 a	688
	2 b	1.637
	2 c	13
	2 d	12.913
IV	1	2.868
	2	no evaluation
	3	8.242
	4	13.613
	5	85
	6	3
	7	1.271
	8	4.407
	9	50
V	1	96.257
	2	256
VI	1	5.706
	forward:	247.571

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Subject		Number of evaluated affidavits
	forward:	247.571
VI	2	143
	3	53
	4	7
	5	342
VII		3.174
VIII		127
IX		435
X		57
		251.909

Total number of affidavits, on hand and evaluated

136.213

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I 1

Motives for voluntary membership in the SS before 30 January 1933

1.	Idealism, Love for the Fatherland	12.671
2.	Elimination of economic and political dissension	29
3.	Unemployment	12
4.	Promise of a Job	2
5.	Excesses of radical leftist elements	8
6.	SS-Elite	16
7.	Field of achivity for physicians, sports men and musicians	5
8.	Transfer from other organisations	4
9.	Accidental motives: Friends, (Tall) physiques	2

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

12749 Affidavits served as basis for the above list of motives.

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Motives for voluntary membership in the Waffen SS after 30 January 1933.

1. Idealism, Love for the Fatherland	40
2. Participation in the rebuilding	28
3. SS selection of the best and most decent men	628
4. Professional reasons	26
5. Suggested by superiors	11
6. Field of activity for physicians, sportsmen	32
7. Transfer from other organisations	18
8. Excesses of the left	2
9. Accident	6
10. Wearing of uniform, honorable leadership	13

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

804 Affidavits served as basis for the above list of motives.

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Motives for voluntary membership in the Waffen-SS.

1. Elite, Selection, dashing, brave troop, best manhood, chivalry	406
2. Performing of military service	25
3. Racial Germans could only serve with Waffen SS	15
4. Prerequisite for entering police service	12
5. Professional reasons	15
6. Need for physicians	4
7. Recruiting in RAD (Reich Labor Service)	3
8. Danes, because of the appeal of the Danish Government and King	8

.-.-.-.-.-.-

488. Affidavits served as basis for the above list of motives.

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Compulsory membership in the "Allgemeine SS" for students and civil servants.

1. Assimilation of rank with police	37
2. Protection of mail service	1
3. National Association of Families with many children	1
4. Veterans Administration	2
5. Civil servants	9
6. University instructors	2
7. Students (Scholar ship awards, prerequisite of membership with organisation, complete joining of fraternities)	8
8. Educator with national political training schools, in accordance with agreement Heissmeyer-Himmler	1
9. Employees of the National Food Agricultural Estate (Farm Leaders etc.) in accordance with agreement Darrè-Himmler	4
10. High officials, men of great intelligence, Honorary leaders	2

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67. Affidavits served as basis for the above list of motives.

H5131 – 0031

II 2

Drafting into the Waffen-SS

1. Drafted as members of the General SS A-SS:		
a) time not definite	42	
b) 1939	9	
c) 1940	3	
d) 1941	1	
e) 1942	1	
f) later	1	
	57	57
2. Called by the labor office for emergency service		
a) time not definite	2	
b) 1939	2	
	4	4
3. Racial Germans from Denmark, Slovakia, Croatia, Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Jugoslavia, obliged to serve in the Waffen-SS according to state-agreement		1 806
4. Transferred from other branches of the Armed Forces		1 826
5. Drafted through recruiting district headquarters		
a) time not definite	80	
b) 1939	41	
c) 1940	12	
d) 1941	6	
e) 1942	10	
f) 1943	58	
g) later	4	
	211	211
6. Transferred from the Police		48

H5131 - 0032

7. Transferred from other branches of the Armed Forces for KL-guard duty	40
8. a) Drafted through recruiting district headquarters for KL-guard duty	35
b) Called by the Labor Office on emergency service for KL-guard duty	3
9. Transferred from the Reichspost to the German Reich-Post (DRP) "Frontline-Help" or to the SS-Field-Postal Service	15
10. By compulsion from Reich Air Force Service	44
11. Called on basis of application for diplomatic service	2

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Above extracts of motives are based on 4042 affidavits.

H5131 - 0033

III 1

What conception did members of the SS have about the aims of their leadership based on general training ?

No criminal objective, education for decency, comradeship, sincerety of character, model in the conduct of life

55 303

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55 303 Affidavits apply to the above question .

H5131 - 0034

III 1 a

no evaluation

H5131 - 0035

What conception did members of the SS have about the aims of their leadership based on racial theories ?

a) selection of the elite 57

b) no racial hatred, no extermination of other races but rather segregation of races (refusing the "Stuermer" not Master Race) 223

c) respect of other nations 3

d) therefore no impediment for granting officers of Foreign nationality positions as superiors of German SS men e.g. Latvians, Flames, Danes and nationals of the Netherlands. 6

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289 Affidavits touch the above mentioned sphere .

H5131 - 0036

III 1c

No Evaluation.

H5131 - 0037

What ideas did the SS-members have of the aims of their leadership concerning the "political soldierdom" (unconditional obedience, furtherance of the psychological preparation for war)

1. The SS no military formation, members never had military training, ranks in the SS not recognized in the Wehrmacht	14 260
2. Training in Sports	727
3. No weapons	7
4. Map-maneuvers prohibited	9
5. Order to surrender all weapons	6
6. Lectures served the professional education	27
7. Service mainly protection of craters and corden service.	451
8. Encouragement of comradeship(beer parties)	12
9. During the war only care for injured people	4
10. During the war no General SS service	1 049
11. Ideological training was usually omitted or took only a few hours	25
12. Did not think of, or believe in, war.	3 298
13. Junkers School Braunschweig taught even in 1939 anti-war ideas, since war represents a negative solution.	2
14. 1937 propaganda for peaceful reconstruction through exhibition "Living and Building"	3
15. SS-Body Guard Regiment Adolf Hitler started field service only after the introduction of general military service	1
16. Technical and financial operations in the SS troops for special tasks (VT-troops) carried out not through the Treasurer of the NSDAP but through Reich means, checking through the Reich Accounting Office.	1
17. 11 small-bore rifles for 11,000 men	1
18. The General SS did not take any special oath of allegiance	127

20,010 affidavits contain statements relating to the above question.

H5131 - 0038

What Ideas Did the SS Members Have of the Aims of Their Leadership concerning Education to Severity and Cruelty?

1. No orders known which were violations against humanity 3138

2. Protest against the imputation of a criminal character 2674

5,812 affidavits touch on the above question.

H5131 - 0039

III 2

No Evaluation

H5131 - 0040

Did the SS members recognize the actual aim of their leadership to be:

The acquisition of power in Germany by means of the suppression of political opponents?

1) No suppression of political opponents through violence. 373

2) The possession of weapons prohibited. 315

- - -

688 affidavits deal with the above question.

H5131 - 0041

Was it Recognizable for the Members of the SS that the Actual Goal of their ~~Leaders~~ was

The Annihilation of Jewry?

1. The Jewish problem not to be solved through killing.
   Such orders were never received 1 593
2. Prohibition of individual action against Jews 7
3. Social intercourse with Jews, especially by physicians 7
4. SS-man donates blood for a Jew 1
5. SS use their influence on behalf of Jews in concentration camp 2
6. Punishment of misdemeanors or crimes committed against Jews:
   - Plundering: 1 1/2 years in jail 1
   - Fraud: Expulsion from the SS and placing in a concentration camp 2
   - Theft: 8 years in a penitentiary and expulsion from SS 1
     18 months in jail and expulsion from the SS 1
     Death penalty 3
     Several years in jail 1
     Expulsion from the SS 1
     5 years in jail and expulsion from the SS 1
   - Extortion: High sentence in jail and placing in concentration camp 1
     Jail and expulsion from the SS 1
   - Rape: Penitentiary 1
7. Not SS, but Latvians (3), Ukrainians (4), Rumanians (1), Poles (5) killed Jews in Lemberg, Tarnopol, Tarakta, Hasenpoth, Uman, Grzymalow, Kiev 13

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1 637 affidavits contain descriptions of facts and observations from which the members of the SS could only draw conclusions as to the actual goals of their leadership and did draw them.

H5131 - 0042

Further Examples for III 2b:

1. Prohibition of SS participation in the Jewish Boycott Day 1933 in Ansbach 1

2. A Jew was protected by the Reich Organization for German Retail Trade against an NSDAP - boycott on authorization by the Reich Leader of the SS. 1

3. The Customs afford generous treatment to Jewish-owned property during removal. (Aid in emigration) 1

4. Unmolested treatment of an SS-man by Jewish family physician, employment of the mother of an SS-man in Jewish business not objected to. 1

5. 1938/39 Jews who wanted to emigrate were released from their concentration camp 1

6. Jewish workers were treated like Germans 1

6

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

H5131-0042A

III 2c

Did Members of the SS Recognize the Actual Goal of their Leadership to be:

The Annihilation of 30 Million Slavs?

1. Not Germanization but the voluntary return to the German nationality of persons of German blood
2. Keeping the race pure
3. Voluntary resettling of Russians
4. Voluntary resettling of French
5. Murdering of civilians not by SS but by Russians or partisans in Luga, Slozow, Lemberg, Uman, Suwalki
6. Deportation of the population from Smolensk not by SS but by Russians before the occupation of the city by German troops

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13 affidavits deal with the above-mentioned complex of questions.

H5131-0042B

Was it Recognizable for the Members of the SS that the Actual Goal of their Leadership was:

The Domination of Europe through War?

1. Members of the SS did not believe in war		13
2. Training not for war		17
3. Never any teaching that domination of Europe was goal of SS	12	59
4. Statements of Hitler concerning his readiness for peace		

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12 913 affidavits touch upon the above-mentioned question.

To What Extent Did SS Members Participate in the Crime of Cruel Treatment in Concentration Camps as Alleged by the Prosecution?

1.	Food given to the inmates better than that of the guard units.	19
2.	Good treatment and good food given to inmates	283
3.	Supplementary rations allotted those engaged in heavy labor.	19
4.	Good sanitary conditions	17
5.	Correct treatment of inmates	39
6.	Good relations with guard units (especially in Buchenwald)	10
7.	Inmates remain in concentration camp voluntarily	11
8.	Inmates volunteer for SS	3
9.	Inmates confirm correct treatment	39
10.	Prohibition of chicanery	2
11.	Constant orientation of guard units, that no mistreatments may occur. No mistreatment confirmed.	2 385
12.	Inspection of the concentration camps	2
13.	Punishment in cases of excesses by members of the guards or of the command personnel.	31
14.	Deterioration of food situation in the concentration camps only after transportation difficulties due to air attacks.	4
15.	Burning of air war victims in Dachau	1
16.	80% of the concentration camp guards came from the Kyffhaeuser-bund, Ukranians, militia, civil service workers, aircorps members, followers of Mussert. (Example: In the camp Kaufering, 260 of the 300 members of the guard did not come from the SS)	1

- - -

2866 affidavits deal with the above-mentioned complex of questions. The statements concern almost all the concentration camps, especially Dachau, Oranienburg, Mauthausen, Flossenburg, Buchenwald, Neuengamme, and cover the time from 1934 - 1945.

H5131 – 0043

IV 2

No evaluation

H5131-0044

To What Extent Did SS Members Take Part in the Crime of Treating Prisoners of War in a Manner Contrary to International Law as alleged by the Prosecution?

1. Good treatment of prisoners of war noticed. (Members of the following units: Divisions Hitler Youth, Nord, Goetz von Berlichingen, SS Body Guard Regiment Adolf Hitler, the Reich, Hohenstaufen, Death's Head, Frundsberg, 9th Division, D.v. the Fuehrer, Wiking, Reichsfuehrer SS, 10th Div.,Cavalry Division, 4th Division, 1st Armored Corps) 3543

2. Medical treatment of prisoners of war the same as for German wounded 169

3. Blood transfusions by SS members for prisoners 5

4. Before every action constant orientation as to correct conduct in keeping with international law. 4306

5. SS saves enemy flyers (mostly against indignant civilian population) 124

6. Partisans are treated like regular soldiers when taken prisoner 27

7. Prisoners are brought into prisoner of war camps. 9

8. Punishment in cases of violation of international law 21

9. Acknowledgement of prisoners of the unobjectionable conduct of the SS. 13

10. Non-approval of the Commissar decree 2

11. Prisoners flee together with Germans in Tscherkassy, Denyansk, Ternopol. 3

12. SS never guarded prisoner of war camps 19

13. SS-Obergruppenfuehrer von Eberstein arrests a Kreisleiter, who wants to shoot parachutists. 1

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8 242 affidavits deal with the above question.

H5131-0045

How far did members of the SS take part in the crimes alleged by the indictment against the civilian population in the occupied regions, contrary to international law?

(Among others extermination of Jews, mass executions in the East by the so-called special commandos.)

1)	Good relations with the civilian population on all sectors of the front	38[illegible]
2)	Aid given to the civilian population by maintenance, machinery etc.	5[illegible]
3)	Permanent medical assistance by the SS	80
4)	No knowledge whatsoever of crimes against civilian population, constantly correct behavior	11.602
5)	Constant lecturing in correct behavior	1.073
6)	Civilian population voluntarily retreats with the SS fleeing from the advancing Russians	4
7)	SS did not engage in partisan warfare against the civilian population	15
8)	Locally murdered Jews	5
9)	Russians destroyed Kiew	1
10)	Actions contrary to international law were severely punished	160
11)	Examples of penalties:	
	Rape: Death penalty	72
	Penitentiary 3 - 15 years	16
	Looting: Death penalty	52
	Penitentiary 2½ - 15 years	11
	Prison 2½ years	3
	penalty unknown	9
	Theft: Death penalty	32
	ostly watches, Penitentiary 1 - 15 years	15
	ristwatches, Prison 2 - 8 years	7
	cattle).	
	.istreatment: Death penalty	12
	Penitentiary 5 years	3

13.613 affidavits refer to above questions

H5131 - 0046

To What Extent Have the SS-Members Participated in the Crimes of Forced Expatriation and Deportation to Slave Labor, as Alleged in the Indictment?

1) Only Germans were resettled 5

2) Employment of labor no task of the SS, but of Sauckel's office 13

3) It was known that workers came voluntarily from abroad from:

Belgium	3
Hungary	2
France	3
Croatia	3
Russia	1
Bulgaria	11
Poland	1
Czechoslovakia	2
Holland	2
Greece	1
Yugoslavia	1

4) The treatment of foreign workers in Germany was good 35

85 affidavits refer to questions in that field.

H5131 - 0047

How far did SS-members take part in the crimes alleged by the indictment of biological experiments on living persons in concentration camps?

1) Internees applied for these tests voluntarily

2) No connection between sanitary conditions of the SS and the concentration camps

3 affidavits deal with the above-mentioned field.

H5131 - 0048

To What Extent did SS Members Take Part in the Crimes of the 30th of June 1934, as Alleged in the Indictment?

1. General-SS alerted but not committed 772
   (including the cities of Stuttgart, Berlin, Peissenberg/Obb., Mosbach/Baden Bamberg, Breslau, Ludwigshafen, Essen, Bad Sulza, Erfurt, Fuessen/Lech, Luebeck, Stendal, Ellwangen)

2. No SS participation in the Rheinpfalz 497

3. Participants were only Gestapo, Security Service, SS-Body Guard Regiment Adolf Hitler, SS-Death-Head units. 1

4. 2 SS-members shot for acts of mistreatment on the occasion of June 30, 1934 1

1271 affidavits testify to the above.

H5131 - 0049

Tc What Extent Did SS Members Take Part in the Crimes in Connection with the Jew Pogroms of 9 November 1938 as Mentioned in the Indictment?

1. Did not participate in the action against Jews:

a) the following units:

SS Body Guard Regiment Adolf Hitler (LSSAH), Regiment Deutschland, Germania, Upper Bavaria, Brandenburg, Thueringen, SS "V", Special Task Troops (Verfuegungstruppen) Unna, "Der Fuehrer", Junkerschule Braunschw 5./SS-Infantry training company, Sipo Munich, Stab Reichsfuehrer SS, SS Hauptamt, Administrative Office, SS-Racing and Athletic Division, Economy offices Dachau.

b) The following main sections:

South, Main, Nuremberg, Weser, Elbe, Sudetenland, Rhine, Westphalia-North, Southwest.

c) The following sections:

Halle II, etc.

d) The following SS-Standarten:

1,2,3

e) General SS in the following cities:

Berlin, Muenchen, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Breslau, Klagenfurt, Danzig, Leipzig, Wuerzburg, Greifswald, Saarbruecken, Augsburg, Erfurt, Passau, Frankfurt, Koblenz, Reichenberg, Karlsruhe, Essen, Stettin, Nuernberg, Osnabrueck, Ulm, Regensburg, Altona, Braunschweig, Linz, Weimar, Koenigsberg, Halle, Wuppertal, Kassel, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Bonn, Salzburg, Oldenburg, Dresden, Potsdam, Goslar, Hannover, Kiel, Duesseldorf, Krefeld-Hof, Heidelberg, Muehlhausen, Freiburg, Rostock, Darmstadt, Bochum, Luedenscheid, Ingolstadt, Duisburg, Peisenberg, Bamberg, Elbing, Oppeln, Lorch Eisenach, Ansbach, Kempten, Berchtesgaden, Plattling, Landshut, Neuburg, Neustadt/Hard, Deggendorf, Bubach, Obersalzberg, Friedrichshafen, Bernau, Straubing, Pfaffenhofen, Lauenburg, Krailing, Schneidenmuehl, Neisse, Unterpfaffenhofen, Pretzsch, Zweibruecken, Gelsenkirchen, Gera, Tangermuend Hiddesen, Altenstadt, Muehlheim, Werne, Amberg, Kolbermoor, Falkenberg, Eckernfoerde, Dillingen, Freiburg/Thuer., Neustadt a.A., Memmingen, Judenbach, Miesbach, Guenzburg, Alsfeld, Meersburg, Anklamm, Verden, Genthin, Giesen, Luebeck, Miltenberg, Maehrisch-Schoenberg, Wismar, Gardslegen, Kaiserslautern, Jakobshagen, Hoya/Weser, Offenbach, Bremen, Hanau, Harburg, Geisa, Diepholz, Luckenwalde, - -

H5131 - 0050

Eberswalde, Buttenwiesen, Goldber , Neu-Ulm, Frankental, Schoenau, Mohringen, Hoppenrode, Gruenstadt, Ilmenau, Bad Mergentheim, Gemuenden, Hallo/Westf., Schneidemuehl, Minden, Kirkel/Saar, Muenchberg, Marzig.

	Substantiating affidavits	4 407
2.	A number of SS men from the aforementioned cities was assigned the day after the completed action to protect Jewish property from looting.	6
3.	No knowledge of commitment of their units.	2 205
4.	Participation in the excesses of November 9, 1938 by SS people punished by expulsion from the SS and by heavy penalties given in regular court actions.	11
5.	Instigation for the pogroms by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels.	1
6.	Body Guard SS Regiment Adolf Hitler in Berlin protects synagogue.	2
7.	Reichsfuehrer SS declines pogroms against Jews.	1

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4 407 affidavits containing statements relative to the above theme, furnish the presented picture.

H5131 - 0051

To what extent did SS members take part in the crimes of fifth column activity alleged in the indictment?

(i.e. murder of DOLLFUSS, creation of incidents for establishing reasons for war.)

1. In spite of numerous journeys abroad, or lengthy stays abroad, no signs of the existence of a fifth column were perceived 14

2. No fifth column noticeable in

Yugoslavia	(2)	Poland	(3)	Ukraine	(1)	
Rumania	(7)	Czechoslovakia	(1)	Denmark	(2)	
Hungary	(6)	Belgium	(2)	Lithuania	(2)	
Holland	(1)	Chile	(1)	Brazil	(1)	29

3. HENLEIN Free Corps not incorporated into SS 1

4. Military police service in Memel was not part of the SS 1

5. Permits were obligatory for journeys abroad 5

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50 affidavits mention the above subject.

H5131 - 0052

To what extent before the capitulation did SS members know anything, or must they have known anything, about the crimes alleged in the indictment?

1.	Ignorance of inhuman acts in general	48, 524
2.	Ignorance of atrocities in the concentration camps	21, 645
3.	Ignorance of mass executions in the concentration camps	2, 724
4.	Ignorance of treatment of prisoners of war contrary to international law in general	785
	in the Ardennes offensive	1, 181
5.	Ignorance of atrocities (mass executions) against the civilian population of occupied territories	7, 335
6.	Ignorance of forced resettlements and deportation for slave labor	4, 947
7.	Ignorance of biological experiments on living persons	4, 832
8.	Ignorance of the existence of a fifth column	4, 266
9.	Ignorance that prisoner of war camps were presumably guarded by SS	18

96,257 affidavits confirm general ignorance of crimes having been committed, that is, particular ignorance concerning the series of crimes involved.

H5131 - 0053

How were the crimes alleged in the indictment kept secret so that the SS members could not learn anything about them?

1. Entering of concentration camps prohibited, prisoners give no information, guards give no information either 112
2. No enemy transmitters were listened to 136
3. Reich Security Main Office answers inquiry by Personnel Main Office regarding the shootings of Jews with the assertion that it was a matter involving enemy propaganda 1
4. Speech by Reich Fuehrer SS in the SS Junker School at Toelz in 1942: In the concentration camps there are chiefly professional criminals and other criminal elements who, while being given a decent treatment, are being educated through positive labor to become useful members of the nation again 2
5. Orders of the Reich Fuehrer SS as to the inaccessibility of concentration camps. 2
6. A SS-Gruppenfuehrer (A-SS) learns about the speech by the Reich Fuehrer SS at Posen and about his speech before the LSSAH as late as after the capitulation. 1
7. Fuehrers and Staff Fuehrers of the SS-sector Wiesbaden know nothing about the imminent occupation of the Rhineland. 1
8. Adjutants of Obergruppenfuehrer received no communication of secret matters. 1

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256 Affidavits deal with the reasons for the general ignorance.

H5131 - 0054

Comment on the assertion of the Unity of the SS;

Did the partial organizations form a real Unity?

(Common conspiracy)?

1.	Waffen-SS = part of Wehrmacht; it did not recruit its members from the A-SS	2 984
2.	No common conspiracy	2 717
3.	During its activity Ortsgruppenleiters were granted leave by General SS	1
4.	Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood was no office of SS	2
5.	Garrison headquarters and guards of concentration camps strictly separated	1
6.	The sanitary system of the Waffen SS strictly separated from that of the concentration camps, union of personnel existed only in the leadership	1

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5706 affidavits deal with the above-mentioned question.

H5131 - 0055

For the assertion of the Unity of the SS:

Were the members of the separate units of the organizations informed about the activities of the other units?

1. No knowledge of the existence of special units in the SS	1
2. No insight into the activities of Gestapo and the SD	1
3. Activity of the Main Office of the SS completely separated. Only personal union through Himmler himself	128
4. No association of the Waffen-SS on parade grounds with concentration camp guards.	1
5. Concentration camp guards are made up of the most varied elements.	12

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143 affidavits mention the above question.

H5131 - 0056

For the asserted unity of the SS:

Did in particular A-SS and police (Reich Security Main Office) form one unit?

1.	SD has nothing to do with A-SS	13
2.	No relations between A-SS and police	40

SS Affidavits treat the above questions.

H5131 - 0057

Alleged unity of the SS:

Was the General SS the backbone of the whole SS organization?

1. During the war the General SS had practically no service activity; Main task was welfare work. 5
2. LSSAH 1934: less than 10% belonged to the General SS 1
3. The General SS had no influence over other SS subsidiary organizations 1

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7 affidavits concern the above question

H5131 - 0058

To the alleged unity of the SS:

To what extent did individual members take part in the carrying out of the aims of the SS (for instance SS Cavalry, Honorary Leaders, SS Front Workers, ancestral heritage office, "Napola" and SS female helpers) ?

1. Honorary leaders, appointed because of exceptional professional achievement in all fields, had nothing to do with the SS; no service (Cavalry, sportsmen, farm leaders, Industrialists, etc.) Admission to the SS unsolicited. No activity for the SS. 33

2. SS Cavalry: only riding activities 8

3. SS Women helpers: merely signal communication training and service 1

4. Ancestral heritage office; purely scholarly activity; no obligation to enter the SS 4

5. Motorized SS; only sport activity Participating in motor sport events 13

6. SS Musicians; only music practice 1

7. "Lebensborn": social tasks; no immoral occurrences. 251

8. Fostering members: not members of the SS 1

9. SS Sporting associations: only sporting activities.- Entry often with non - observance of SS entrance requirements. 2

10. Front Assistance for German Reichspost: merely fulfilment of Field post duties. 24

11. A-SS Signal and communication units: only technical, no political training 2

12. HEISSMAYER office: No influence of the SS on the teaching activities in the "Napolas" 1

13. General SS Medical units: First aid, no war preparations 1

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342 affidavits concern the above question.

H5131 - 0059

Attitude of the SS towards the Church.

1.	No order, no compulsion to leave the Church	1670
2.	No religious difficulties of professional disadvantages by belonging to the Church	26
3.	Member of the Church now as before	568
4.	Prohibition of the influencing in Church questions by SS-agencies	67
5.	Church positions in spite of SS-membership	15
6.	Punishments because of anti-religious actions	21
7.	Activity favoring the Church by the Waffen-SS in Russia	15
8.	Religious services with the Waffen-SS	7
9.	Attendance or participation in Church cermonies in uniform	31
10.	Prohibition of the destruction of churches by combat actions	1
11.	Honorable discharge of clergymen from the SS	3
12.	No plan for the elimination of the religious communities	723
13.	Leaving the Church for reasons of conviction, without pressure	28

3,174 affidavits review the attitude of the SS towards the Church question.

H5131 - 0060

Himmler's striving for power. (Tendency to the incorporation of state offices, organizations and individual persons within the framework of the SS, without any association of these parts with the original SS and its aims).

Many of Himmler's offices have nothing to do with the SS. Estrangement between Himmler and the SS 127

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127 affidavits point to Himmler's striving for power, and the inner reason for the apparent uniform framework of the SS.

H5131 - 0061

Examples of the enemy's conduct against international law and humanity during the war and after the surrender.

1. Russian cruelties against the German soldiers (almost exclusively murder of German casualties or prisoners by cutting off limbs, tongues, genitals, gonging out of eyes, crucifying, burning, alive pouring water over them in very cold weather):
Localities: Salla, Torpez, Murmansk front., Rschew, Bjelgorod, Kiew, Losowaja, Tac, Husjatin, Taratscha, Mius-sector, Dervowitsch, Kowel, Orlowskaja, Budapest, area Stalino, area Ostpreussen, Tarnopol, area Karelia .., Wolozien, Starajarussa, Cherson, area Plattensee, Melitopol, Pleschtschenitze, Gomel, Uschakowa, Wolschans, Nikolajew, Rojan, Opusawa, Lublin, Mogilew, area Leningrad, Wachow valley, Retschiza, Issum, Stanislawa, Shitomir, area Moskau, Grischino, Luga, Kaluga, Uman, Rusa, area Hungania, Opotichtka, Charkow, Lemberg Simu, Wiritza, Brest-Litowsk, Zeeden/Oder, Ljubbotin, Merefa, Bernav, Walk, Duenaburg, Waltz, Junersdorf, Lisogubotschka, Tscherkassy, Tagenrob, Demjansk, Luschno, Opotschka, Rowno, Bobulince, Baden Spremberg, Orel and many unnamed localities — 349 aff: mat

2. Other violations of international law by the Russians (shootings of medical units and so forth). — 10

3. Looting by Russians — 1

4. Underfeeding in Russian Prisoner of War camps with high death-rates — 7

5. Cases of violation of women by Russians at:
Jagerndorf, Guestrow, Feldbach/Hungaria, Stuhlweissenburg, area Mark Brandenburg, Danzig, Wiesenau, Lauben, area Oberschlesien, Eberswalde, Freienwalde, St. Polten, Meissen, Stargard, Burglengenfeld, area Steiermark — 21

6. Russians fighting in SS uniforms — 2

Russians fighting in WH uniforms — 2

7. Russians shooting many civilians — 8

8. Russians destroy villages and industrial plants on their withdrawal:
(Shitomir, Krementkhug, Skadowsk, Mariapol, Jeganra, Orel, Saporoschzi, Ostre, Dnjepropetrowsk, Rostow) — 1

9. Cases of violation of international law by the Western Powers by shooting at marked medical convoys, HVPs, civilians and prisoners — **

carried over 401

H5131 - 0062

	Brought forward:	401
	Localities (in addition to many not named): Vimontiers, Nantes, Avranches, Hof, Eger, Iglau, Arbeck, Houffalize, Montleben, Euskirchen, Landstuhl, Zuetlingen, Nonaucourt, Eifel, Malmedy, Remagen, Sullau	83
10.	Illtreatments of prisoners of war before capitulation	8
11.	Murders in captivity by Americans before and after capitulation	56
12.	Rape by Americans	1
13.	Order not to take any prisoners (Nettuno)	1
14.	Violations of International Law by:	
	a) Poles,	18
	b) Greeks,	1
	c) Finns,	1
	d) Danes,	2
	e) French,	19
	f) Belgians,	3
	g) English,	2
	h) Czechs,	8
	i) Tito troops,	35
15.	French order: No prisoners in camouflage clothing	3
16.	English in German uniforms	2
17.	American in SS uniform	1
18.	Americans in Wehrmacht army uniforms	2
19.	Americans shooting women and children	1
20.	Illtreatment and plundering by Americans after capitulation:	
	Localities: Salzburg, Bayer, Zell, Riegsee, Erding, Lambach Altheim, Dachau, Pfarrkirchen, Goel, Heilbronn, Garmisch, Camps 71, 73, Ochsenfurt, Ansbach, Bamberg, Ohrdruf, Kornwestheim Patersdorf, Stadt.-Bauro, Mossbach, Moosburg, Pilsen, Klattau, Regensburg, Tuttlingen, Helmstedt, Auerbach, Florenz, Aigen, Mallersdorf, Berchtesgaden, Gleisenau, Karersee, Paulshofen, Ilshofen, Euerstenfeldbruck, Aibling, Toerrenbach, Livorno, Ebensee, Schwarzach, Golling	194
21.	Undernoursishment in American prisoners of war camps	7
22.	English shooting German prisoners of war after capitulation	4
		853

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Carry over: 853

23. Maltreatments of prisoners of war by Englishmen after the capitulation 17

24. Robbing of prisoners of war by Englishmen after the capitulation

25. Rapes by English

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435 affid vits of eye-witnesses cite examples personally experienced of the behaviour of the enemy which was both inhuman and contrary to international law.

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SS and Foreign Countries.

1.	American soldiers and officers praise the Waffen-SS as decent, fair-fighting unit	23
2.	American soldiers and officers would also serve in the Waffen-SS if they were Germans	5
3.	Americans in PW camps preferred the SS to the Wehrmacht	5
4.	English civilians recognize the SS	1
5.	English PW's want to fight against Russian in the Waffen-SS	1
6.	At the occasion of the Olympic Games and of Reich Party Days statements by foreigners paying respect to the SS	12
7.	DALADIER and CHAMBERLAIN praise VT in 1938 in Munich	1
8.	Russian soldiers praise Waffen-SS	4
9.	Foreign workers praise SS	1
10.	Foreign press praises VT.	1
11.	Lord ROTHERMERE makes a definite statement about the SS	1
12.	Ukrainian woman praises SS	1
13.	Chaim WEIZMANN recognizes treatment of the Jewish problem by Germany in a talk with a leader of the SS	1

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57 affidavits picture the actual, personal impressions of the SS by foreigners. From this recognition the SS man concludes that the attitude of the SS cannot possibly be criminal, but is in accordance with the general standards of world opinion.